REGISTERED No. 75—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,765.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*		*In Arrear.*
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		January 1874.
Leave BOMBAY 27	Leave Tuticorin	4
„ Rotnacherry 28	„ Colombo	5
„ Vingorla 28	„ Galle	6
„ Goa 29	„ Negratatam	9
„ Cannur 29	„ Pondicherry	10
„ Mangalore 30	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore 31	„ Coromandel	14
„ Tellicherry 31	„ Visagapatam	15
„ Calicut ..... Jan. 1	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore 1	„ Gopanapore	16
„ Cochin 2	„ False Point	17
„ Colombo 2	Arrive CALCUTTA	19
„ Alleppy 2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd January 1874, at 2 P.M.

Jan. 1874.		Jan. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY 2	Leave BUSREH	21
„ Kurrachee 8	„ Fao	24
„ Guadur 7	„ Koweit	71
„ Muscat 11	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas 13	„ Lingah	27
„ Linga 13	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Bahrein 15	„ Muscat	Feb. 11
„ Bushire 15	„ Guadur	3
„ Fao 17	„ Kurrachee	6
„ Mahomerah 17	Arrive BOMBAY	9
Arrive BUSHEH 18		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 638 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th December 1873 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cooper, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 27th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of Ditto 2nd CLASS..... „ 300) Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,939 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.
To Trieste	£35 0	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£23 6	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£17-7

Children under 2 years of age, Free ; above 2 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th December 1873.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL, 21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,

FOR

OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, and FAMILIES.

TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and Mrs. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior Wines and Liquors supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Aneroids, £3 3s. and £3 10s.

Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

J. LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s. 6d. per lb.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,033 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,999 tons and 400 H.P.,) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th December 1873.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 300

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ATHOLL, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, to pay Freight, and take delivery of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstance unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents for Captain Scott.

Bombay, 18th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light Pulanquin Office Shigram, built to order by Lawrence and Co., with very handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse and Harness. The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

Also,

One second-hand Malvern Dog-cart, with lamps in good order.

Two handsome new boat-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

Also

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Hender on.

One 4-ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass-and plated mounted Dog-cart, buggy and carriage harnesses, double-stitched and neat with round reins.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 22nd December 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tukee Mahomed and Co. with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned ox hides, wooden tubs, iron pots, beam scale with weights, iron scrapers, buckets, iron pipes, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a mat and 2 calves, and sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a first class full-size slate Billiard Table by "W. Ballift, a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, a do. Hanson at "Kateville," The Mall.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instar t, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, plated glass and porcelain-wa e, billiard, carriage, &c., the property of J. Macalister, Esq., proceeded to Europe. The same comprises glasswares, handsome green and gold dinner service, best plated-ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 6 entree and egg frames, breakfast companion, ice fountain, ice set, waiters, sugar pots, a mahogany case containing a set of best electro-plated king's pattern spoons and forks, a do. containing handsome plated table-ting knives and fo ks with ivory handles, tables and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, linen, superior wines, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 10 persons, sideboard, dining room chairs, circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, bookstands, handsome bl ng table with marble top, centre ottomans, Tucker's plated single double and three light argand lamps, first rate large engravings, chromolithographs, coloured photographs in gilt and maple frames, handsome paris figures and busts, Burmese bronze figures, a first-class English solid mahogany full-size slate billiard table by "W. Ballif" with bronze 4 right ke osine lamp, richly carved four-post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and pier glasses, wardrobe, clothes and grown presses, towel horses, dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A Handsome English-built Mail Phaeton,
A do. Hansom.
A set of Engli-h double Harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the prop rty is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th in-tant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,—

3 bales grey shirtings, 4 cases dhooties, 3 cases fancy goods, 2 cases oil painting pictures, 1 case mock jet and gold jewellery consisting of earrings, brooches bracelets, lockets, necklets, necklaces, stud buttons, sleeve buttons of gold, ivory, coral, crosses, pendants, shirt studs, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolhasan Heerjeebhoy :—

C. & C.—109-52—1 cases ultramarine per Centu an.
Do. —725 52 6 cases do. „ Balkan-h.
N.V.—1-350-73—12 cases do. „ Gelaten.

On account and risk of Rahimbhoy Momonjee :—

C. & C.—228-35—4 c ses ultramarine per Teviodale.
Do. —314 21—1 cases do. „ do.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND and PEARL and GOLD JEWELLERY and SILVER WARE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock P.M., at their auction room, Meadow Street, No. 40, by order of Mr. H. A. Snuck, sole adminis ator to the estate of Dhunbaee alias Heerabai, widow of the late Ardaseer Hormusjee Suntook, the following valuable Jewellery consisting of large pearl two rows bangles, pearl raiffui, 7 string pearl necklace, pearl vars, pearl and diamond tunmonee, diamond earrings, diamond and pearl ear ornaments, diamond, ruby, a d enamel rings, and loose pearls, gold bangles neck chain and other gold ornaments, silver ware consi ting of silver pots, silver toys, &c.

The above jewellery will be on view from the 30th instant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI.....Proprietor and Director.
Mr. J. S. TRIMBLE .....Advance Agent.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 22nd DEC.

ANOTHER NEW & ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

FIRST APPEARANCE of the WORLD-RENOWNED ARTIST, HERR GAUTIER.

THE CHILD WONDER, LITTLE EMILIE,
In her great Hurdle Act on Four Barebacked Ponies.

FIRST TIME OF THE SINGLE TRAPEZE, BY THE JUVENILE FRANK STEBBING.

THE UNRIVALLED BELEN CUBA, IN HER GRAT PRINCIPAL ACT.

THE GRAND LANCER ENTREE.

THE LAUGHABLE KLUKLUX DANCE.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle	Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)	„ 2
Third Class Seats	„ Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!!

LAST GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 27th DECEMBER.

LAST FAMILY PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY, DEC. 26th.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!! LAST WEEK!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
„ Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p
Oorun	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
ewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurmutur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 12 noon.

The Rewas and Dhurmutur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurmutur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT MICADO JAPANESE TROUPE

HAVE ARRIVED.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above TROUPE has much pleasure in announcing to the Public of Bombay that the

MICADO JAPANESE TROUPE

Have travelled throughout the whole of India, and have been universally acknowledged to be far superior to any other

JAPANESE TROUPE

That has ever visited India, or ever left Japan.

The Proprietor has the honour to announce that

THE MICADO JAPANESE TROUPE

Will make their first appearance in the

GRANT ROAD THEATRE ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1873.

TICKETS may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen, and Seats secured.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

A GRAND

SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE FOR FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS

Will take place

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1873.

Performance to commence at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely.

For further particulars see Hand Bills.

WANTED, for the HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY, a NATIVE CARRIAGE INSPECTOR, must be thoroughly up to the work. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem. Apply with Copies of Certificates to DEPUTY CONTROLLER, Holkar State Railway, Mhow, Central India.

WANTED, THEODOLITES, new or second hand. Also MEN to use them. Instruments for Sale should be sent to WUD—AN on or about the 5th January next, for inspection by the Undersigned. Candidates for employment as Surveyors should present themselves for examination at the same time and place.

G. E. HANCOCK, Captain, Superintendent of Surveys.

Kattywar Districts, 15th December 1873.

Now Ready, handsomely bound in imitation Russia, beveled boards.

FAMILY HERALD. Vol. XXXI., price 4s. 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, calls it "the *Family Herald*, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD. Vol. XXXI., price 4s. 6d. contains Twenty-Six Essays.

The *British Quarterly Review* says—"There is a well-considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful chara ter.

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD. Vol. XXXI., price 4s. 6d., contains Three Novels, Three Novelettes, and Twenty-seven Tales by popular Authors.

The *Saturday Review* says—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories."

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD. Vol. XXXI., price 4s. 6d., contains numerous Answers to Correspondents, affording "an insight into the heart and mind of society which cannot be obtained elsewhere."

The *Saturday Review* says—"The editor is the confidante and confessor to every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be flatt ring, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD. Vol. XXXI., price 4s. 6d., contains—Family Matters: The *British Quarterly Review* says—"Under this head a column of recipes and instruction in house-hold matters excellent in their way, are given week by week." The Bidd er : The *Brighton Examiner* says—"Under this head a fund of amusement is afforded to the housekeeper in its capital riddles, puzzles, enigmas, charades, and rebuses." Poetry : The *British Quarterly Review* says—"There are charming verses let into its pages like sunshine to brighten them," and Random Readings—"An anthology of stray humour most judiciously selected."

Now Ready.

FAMILY HERALD. Vol. XXXI., price 4s. 6d.

London : William Stevens, 421, Strand, W.C. ;

And may be had (at a small precentage over the published price by Order of all Booksellers.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER P. & O. STEAMER LOMBARDY A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

REDGATE & CO.'S HAMS AND BACON.

PRIME YORK HAMS, in Canvas... per lb. Rs. 0 15 0, Cash
WILTSHIRE BACON, in sides of about 27 lbs..... „ Rs. 0 12 0, Cash.

PER S.S. TEVIOT.

BASS' BEER,

BOTTLED BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Casks of 3 dozen Quarts	per doz. Rs.	5 12 0
„ 6 dozen Pints	„	3 12 0
„ 4 dozen Imperial Pints	„	4 12 0

CLARETS.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER CLARETS,

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

STILL HOCKS AND SPARKLING MOSELLE,

LANDING PER S.S. DIDO,

QUARTS AND PINTS.

The BICHE LATOUR'S CELEBRATED

COGNAC VIEUX, Green Label, per dozen	Rs.	24 0 0
COGNAC VIEUX, White Label, „	„	21 0 0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON TAKING FIVE DOZENS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 23rd, to FRIDAY the 26th instant, both days inclusive. Also on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant, and on the 1st proximo.

A. R GORDON, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 20th December 1873.

NOTICE.—The MONEY ORDER OFFICE at Bombay will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 23rd, to FRIDAY the 26th instant, both days inclusive; also on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant, and THURSDAY the 1st Jan. next, on account of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

R. E. HAMILTON, Assistant to Accountant General, In Charge of Money Order Offices.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DATE of RECEIVING TENDERS in this Office for the supply of Barley Cootlee, Mutt, Oil Cake, Oorud, Dhall, and Mucon, has been ALTERED from 22nd to 30th instant.

E. L'ESTRANGE, Lt.-Col., Assistant Commy. General, P. D. A.

Poona, Commissariat Office, 20th December 1873.

THE NEW VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY of MADRAS, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—The FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at Rs. 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) per Share, will be paid to the shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, in Sassoon Buildings, Apollo Street, on and after MONDAY, the 22nd inst., between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on production of Share Certificates.

GOKULDAS JUGMOHUNDAS, Liquidator.

20th December 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL of ORDNANCE and MAGAZINES, at the Grand Arsenal, up to 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 15th January 1874, and opened there in presence of the parties attending for the supply of Accoutrements by Contract of the Articles specified in the Schedule published in the *Government Gazette* of the 18th December 1873, and subsequent dates up to 8th January 1874.

CHARLES CLARKE, Lieut. Colonel, Dy. Insp. Gen. of Ordnance and Magazines.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 20th December 1873.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by H.E. EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW. Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissione of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces. Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces. Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 22s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl Mayo.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Sheaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Sheaton, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schreck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Bombay, 19th December 1873.

TOWN HALL. ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the Hall being engaged on TUESDAY NEXT SIGNOR INZOLI is compelled to POSTPONE THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1873.

A NEW AND WELL SELECTED PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4
Family Ticket (to admit Three)	„ 10
Unreserved Seats	„ 2

Full particulars may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen and Seats secured.

Performance will commence at 5-30 P.M.

W. BURTON, Business Manager.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from TUESDAY, the 23rd, to FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive; also on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, and the 1st January next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th December 1873.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.

Attention is called to Section V., of Act IX of 1863.

APPLICATION for RENEWAL of LICENSES for 1874 should be sent in forthwith to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, Meadow Street, Bombay.

A. THOMAS MOORE, Major, Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department.

Inspector-in-Chief's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1873.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, lately vacated by Messrs. Bennie, Scovell, and Co. All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows :—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Line Station, or Crawford Markets.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL.

MR. W. J. COEN, PROPRIETOR, PROVIDENCE ART METAL WORKS BOMBAY.

OFFICE :—APOLLO HOUSE, FORT.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Superintendent of Marine, up to 11 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd January 1874, for the CHARTER of TWO STEAMSHIPS of about 1,000 to 2,000 Tons each, for a period of twenty-one days, more or less, to be employed in the TRANSPORT of TROOPS, STORES, &c., &c., between the ports on the West Coast of India and adjacent thereto, as may be directed.

The Vessels tendered to be in port and ready for sur ey on the 3rd January 1874, and will be required to provide ventilation, together with such fittings as may be directed by the Agent for Transports, and to be inspected and the vessels ready to proceed to sea on the 9th proximo, and, if necessary, to be docked. Water, Provisions, Coal and Water Tanks will be supplied by Government.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

Parties tendering, should state the average consumption of Coal per day and the speed such consump ion of Coal en ures.

By Order,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th December 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE as early as convenient for the conveyance HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about One Hundred and Twelve NATIVE CONVICTS, including Native Warders, and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Ra ions must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the Voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the who e of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel ; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to reject on by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be landed over to the authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the authorities at Port Blair of a List of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has remained at almost the same rates as quoted yesterday, the amount of business done being of little importance.

In Government Securities we have no alteration in prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 5/16d. to 3/4d. nom.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 7/16d. to 1/2d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¼d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 3/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9¼d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½
Do demand	100 3/16d.
On Madras 30 days' sight	99½
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent.	114½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	114½
Do. Do. Market Rate	114½
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	¼ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	¼ " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon
Five-and-a-half per cent.	110 5/16 to ⅜
Four & half per cent.	106½

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ "
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do. on Merchandize	7½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ "
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do. do.	7½ "
Bank Bills	6½ "
Mercantile Paper	6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 13-6
Carolus	" 126
Mexican Dollars	" 122
France	" 1 36
Bar Silver	" 107½
Gold Leaf	" 17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-6
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The Royal Standard (s) engaged 3,000 bales for Trieste at £3. Rates for Liverpool dull and unchanged.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 15s. 0d.
Venice		£3 7s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 3s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 5s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

MODERATE inquiry for National Bank and some Spinning shares at quoted rates. Bank of Bombay and Land shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	86
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	770
10,000	500	10s	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	570
8,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,1 0
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	265
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	470 nl.
12,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
12,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	132
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no remarkable change in the state of the market, and prices in the absence of business remain quite unaltered. The demand for the interior is much the same as reported a few days ago, and consequently there is almost no disposition on the part of dealers to operate. No important sales are reported.

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 19th reports the Liverpool market as closing heavy, with Surats very dull. Though there is no decline in Fair Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee, Mid. Orleans is reported 1/16d. lower. Arrivals also show a heavy fall 1½d. per lb. Fair Dhollerah is quoted at 5¾d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5-15/16d. and Orleans at 8-11/16d. We notice a further fall of ¼ cent in Mid. Uplands, which is now quoted at 16¼ cents. The Manchester market is reported fiat, but there is no change in quotations. The cotton market here closed on Saturday weak without any alteration in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old	Dhollerah	Rs. 180 to	Rs. 184
"	Sawginned	" 190 to	" 192
"	Vingorla	" 178 to	" 180
New	Oomrawuttee, Feb. delivry	" 211 to	" 212
"	Akote " "	" 214 to	" 216
"	Broach M. G. March "	" 230 to	" 252
"	Hingunghaut Jan. "	" 245 to	" 248
"	Dhollera April "	" 194 to	" 195

The undermentioned purchases were on Saturday effected by European firms :—

50	candies Old Cutch & Dhollera	Rs. 165-176
25	" " Akote	" 199
50	" " Vingorla	" 179
25	" " Dhollera	" 179
100	" New Nuggur, 45 days	" 204

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Queen of the Lake	Page	Grenock, Aug. 30.
	Hannemann	Thomas	Rangoon, Nov. 18.
	Osprey (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Dec. 19.
	Persia (s)	Merello	Geneva, Nov. 25.
21	St. Pierre	Salisbury	Mauritius, Nov. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Hydree	Nacoda	Aden and Jeddah.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Coast and Cutch.
	Euphrates	Melville	Vingorla.

The ship Tribune, Reifield, to Rangoon, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Persia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Atholl, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
16	Scindia (s)	Law	London, Oct. 13.
	Lord Canning	Bentley	Mauritius, Nov. 4.
17	Glenstrary	Bayley	Newcastle, Sept. 27.
	Orion (s)	Smerdon	Liverpool, Nov. 15.
	Antila	Castillon	Swansea, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
16	Cesarewitch, Lanarkshire, Zehlima.	
17	Khersones.	

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
17	Agra (s)	Calcutta.
19	Pati Salam	Mauritius.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
4	Bokhara, ss, Tomlin, from Southampton.	
5	Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from Calcutta.	
5	La Sarthe, Fch. T. S., Massias, from Toulon.	
5	Zambesi, ss, Cates, from Hongkong.	
6	Amazon, ss, Champenois, from Marseilles.	
6	Ce la, ss, Harris, from Bombay.	
6	Elgin, ss, Miller, from Calcutta.	
6	Peshawur, ss, White, from Calcutta.	
7	Palestine, ss, Owens, from London.	
7	Thomas, ss, Hogg, from Bussorah.	
7	Kwang Tung H.M., Elton, from Perim.	
8	Indus, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.	
8	China, ss, Perrins, from Bombay.	
8	Dahlia, ss, Crawford, from Java.	
8	Godavery, ss, Mortemord, from Marseilles.	
8	Strathclyde, ss, Pearson, from Bombay.	
9	Menelaus, ss, Marsh, from Liverpool.	

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
4	Bokhara, ss, Tomlin, to Bombay.	
5	Kwang Tung, H. M., Elton, to Perim.	
5	Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to London.	
5	Calcutta, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.	
6	Consolation, ss, Dempster, to Penang.	
6	Octopus, ss, Roger, Sodon, to Calcutta.	
7	Zambesi, ss, Cates, to London.	
8	La Sarthe, F. I. S. S., Massias, to Segon.	
8	Amazon, ss, Champenois, to China.	
8	Ceila, ss, Harris, to Liverpool.	
7	Elgin, ss, Miller, to Trieste.	
7	Peshawur, ss, White, to Southampton.	
8	India, ss, Dodero, to Genoa.	
8	China, ss, Perrins, to Suez.	
9	Dahlia, ss, Crawford, to Amsterdam.	
9	Strathclyde, ss, Pearson, to Liverpool.	
9	Illissus, ss, Ravin, to Marseilles.	
10	Godavery, ss, Mortemord, to Mauritius.	
7	Timash, ss, Hogg, to London.	
10	Menelaus, ss, Marsh, to China.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Oct. 21	Dalhousie, H. M., Wurzer, from African Coast.
Nov. 16	Wolverine, H. M's. Pt., Wrathbow, from Trincomale
15	Royal Oak, s, Robinson, from Shields.
25	Growler, H. M's. Pt., Stewart, from Malta.
27	Duconeille, F. G. Pt., Layer, from Toulon.
30	Queen of India, s, Edward, from Shields.
Dec. 7	Kwang Tung, S.-M., Elton, from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon, s, 16 cases brass wire, H. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy ; 35 packages glassware, Richie Stewart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot, s, 2 casks brass wire, Noorally Abdoola.
Strathyde, s, 165 boxes gunpowder, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.
Atholl, s, 20 case sulphuric acid, B. M. Punthuckey.
Riga, s, 5 cases thread, Baimeya Ebramjee.
Gresham, s, 132 cases brandy, G. Bounevialle and Co.
Alnwick Castle, 1,643½ bundles iron hoops, Ritchie Steuart and Company ; 64 cases sulphuric acid, S. R. Sookia.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Shanghai, 10 cases sulphuric acid, Eduljee Cursetjee ; 25 cases sulphuric acid, Pestonshaw Hormusjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Teviot, s, 108 bales cotton, Khetseydass Hurmookroy ; 50 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Boonderdass Mooljee ; 150 bales cotton, Woomersey Cumna ; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.
Riga, s, 35 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 38 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co. ; 60 bales wool, Lilladhar Govindjee ; 35 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 34 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Mooljee.
Atholl, s, 250 packages wet dates, Begraj Megraj ; 396 packages wet dates, Mungoomull Mayaram.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara, s, 25 olibanum, Peerbhoy Asser ; 35 packages mother o' pearl shells, Mahomedbhoy Corjee ; 20 cases mother o' pearl shells, Nurabally Alirus ; 2 cases fishmaws, Limjee Jemsetjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia, s, 3,000 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bags coffee and 87 bags pepper, P. and O. Co. ; 933 bags teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia, s, 300 bales cotton, P. and O. Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia, s, 200 bales cotton, P. and O. Co. ; 1000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 10 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Venetia, s, 800 bags pepper, P. and O. Co. ; 4,000 bags gingelley seed, B. I. S. N. Co. ; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Bokhara, s, 215 pieces E. teeth, Suriff Durveeh ; 1,249 pieces E. teeth, Abba Jacoob ; 5 bundles E. teeth, Abdoolrymun Ahmed ; 137 pieces E. teeth, Sookoor Futtabhoy ; 8 bundles E. teeth, H. and F. Borjorjee Captain ; 24 pieces E. teeth, Ramchund Amooluck.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 19.

Johnstone, Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service, on tour, from Aden.
Worgan, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Aden.
Cannon, Deputy Surgeon General, Bengal, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Hammer, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate N. W. P., from furlough, from England.
Lawrence, Captain, Bengal General List, from furlough, from England.
Keatinge, Colonel, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DECEMBER 20.

Reid, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Begbie, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 19.

Mirb, Major, Jacob's Rifles, on duty, to Jacobabad.

DECEMBER 21.

Cannon, Deputy Surgeon General, Bengal, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Lucknow.
Begbie, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Agra.
Maude, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 17.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Nathaniel Stuart Alexander, Joint-Magst and Depy Colr, first grade, returned from furlough, is posted temporarily to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Captain Malco m Ogilvie Boyd, Asst Comr of Mungledye, is vested with the powers of a Depy Comr in Durrung during the absence on duty of Lieut-Col J M Graham.

Mr George Toynbee, C S, assume charge of his special duties in connection with Famine and Scarcity on the forenoon of the 13th Nov 1873.

Mr Nathaniel Stuart Alexander, Joint-Magst and Depy Colr first grade 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Tipperah.

Mr Charles Dickenson Field, M A, and LL D, is re-appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Mr Trevor John Chichele-Plowden is appointed to be an Asst to the Magst and Col of the 24-Pergunnahs, and to act as a Joint-Magst and Depy Colr of the Second grade in that district.

Mr Alonzo Money, C S, is appointed to be President of the Central Examination Committee.

Mr Thomas Walton, Magst-Colr, fourth grade, is posted to the district of Chittagong.

Mr John Geoghegan, Magst-Colr, fourth grade, is posted to Beerbhoom.

Mr Mr Charles Barett Garrett, Magst-Colr, fourth grade, is posted to Dacca.

Mr. John Barney Worgan, Magst-Colr, third grade, is posted to Hooghly.

Mr G Beckett, M A, is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Surgn-Maj James Fawcus Norton Wise, M D, Civil Surgeon of Dacca, is allowed two months' privilege leave from the date on which he may have taken it.

Surgn-Maj David Boyes Smith, M D, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Dacca during Surgn-Maj Wise's absence, or until further orders.

Mr Vincent Blair Stork, Medical Officer, Political Agency, Hill Tipperah, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 5th Dec.

Mr W Shakespear, Asst Conservator of Forests, third grade, is posted to the Coach Behar Division.

Mr Edward Horace Palmer, has been appointed to be Secretary to the Board for conducting the examination of Candidates for Pleaderships and Mooktearships.

Mr W Charles Lora ne, Extra Asst Comr in charge of the Hylakandy Division in Cachar, is vested with the powers of a Moonsif.

The following Officer are vested with powers under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code to hear appeals from convictions by any Magistrate of the second or third Class :—

Mr J hn Ward, Offg Joint-Magst and Depy Colr, first grade, Rajshahye ; Mr Alfred Corbyn Brett, Offg Joint-Magst and Depy Colr, first grade, Dinajpore ; Mr Reginald Poreh, Offg Joint-Magst and Depy Colr first grade, Pubna ; Mr Charles Deslandes Church Winter, Offg Joint-Magst and Depy Colr, second grade, Moorshedabad.

Mr Henry James Newbery, M A, Offg Joint-Magst and Depy Colr, first grade, Monghyr, is vested with powers under Section 296 of the Criminal Procedure Code to hear appeals from convictions by any Magistrate of the Second or Third Class.

Mr E R Oliver, Asst Engr, first grade, t ansferred from the Punjab to the Bengal Irrigation Branch, is posted to the Eastern Sone Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 3rd Dec 1873.

TREASURY NOTICES.

Mr A Burnosh, C S, Asst Comr, has been placed in charge of the Dibrugar Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

Notice is hereby given that Deputy Collector Baboo Sheetul Nath Bose has been placed in charge of the Saran Treasury from the 21st Instant, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

Offg Depy Colr Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee has been placed in charge of the Bograh Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Madras Government Orders—N. W. Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay : Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta : Arrivals and Departures. Madras : Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
Military Items.
The Navy.
The Army.
The Ashantee War.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrival. packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 22	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 20	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian		4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 30	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 22	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar		5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular date.	Supplemental date.
Monday ..... Dec. 22	Monday ..... Dec. 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Tuesday ..... Dec. 30	Tuesday ..... Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE

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THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

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Per Copy	" 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS ..... Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. ..... Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ..... Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

BARNES—December 18th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major C. H. Barnes, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.
SMITH—December 18th, at Waltair, the wife of Mr. Philip Smith, Solicitor, Madras, of a daughter.
SCOTT—December 15th, at Nagpore, the wife Mr. A. Scott, Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HAGGARD—SCHAICH—December 15th, at St Peter's, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Matthew, Alfred Hinuber Haggard, C.S., third son of William Haggard, Esq., of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, to Alice Geraldine, eldest daughter of Vernon H. Schaich, Esq., C.S.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1873.

THE energy and success with which the Dutch are conducting their expedition against Acheen offer a striking contrast to the slow progress and doubtful results of the English campaign on the Gold Coast. It is often said that England, owing to the timidity of her foreign policy, is in danger of sinking into the position of a bigger Holland ; but the comparison between the two countries as they are, if we look at what one is doing in Asia and the other in Africa, does not tell very greatly in our favour. The Dutch diplomatists overreached our own in persuading the English Government to exchange its right of protecting the independence of Acheen for the territorial sovereignty of Elmina ; and now the Dutch War Office has shown far greater vigour and capacity than our own in taking proper steps to secure possession of the dominions thus acquired by treaty. Warned by one failure that the Acheenese were a strong and resolute race who could not be conquered without fighting, the Dutch sent out from home an army powerful enough to beat down all resistance. The troops, on landing, seemed to have marched at once to attack the stronghold of the Acheenese ; and the object of the expedition may now be said to have been achieved. How, on the other hand, did our Ministry act, when the Ashantees had invaded and wasted the territory of "our native "allies" and cooped up the petty detachments of English troops on the coast within their forts ? They appointed one of the most distinguished officers in the English army Commander-in-Chief of a West African expedition, and gave him such a staff as would have sufficed for the wants of a Marlborough or a Wellington. So far all was well, though irreverent critics did say that the Duke of Cambridge had carefully picked out all the clever officers who wrote for the newspapers, and had sent them with Sir G. Wolseley to the West Coast of Africa in the hope that he would never see them again. The only thing the Ministry forgot was, to provide the distinguished Commander-in-Chief and his accomplished staff with an army. Sir G. Wolesley was expected, with the aid of his brilliant staff, to drill into good soldiers in the course of a few weeks natives who have a constitutional aversion to fighting, and to make them conquer the Ashantees without putting the British Empire to the cost of sending out a regiment or two to the seat of war. Can we wonder that valuable lives have already been lost because the British officers commanding the so-called regiments of native troops have been deliberately abandoned by their men, or that Sir G. Wolseley has written home saying he is placed in a "humiliating position" as, in spite of a few successful skirmishes, he is still besieged by the Ashantees and has no force that he can rely upon to take the offensive and drive the enemy back to Coomassie ? Put to shame by this appeal from their own General, the English Government has at last done what it ought to have done six months ago : it has ordered two English regiments to proceed to the Gold Coast. With these troops Sir G. Wolseley will, no doubt, be able to do his work thoroughly by conquering the Ashantees and destroying Coomassie ; but is it not "humiliating" to the English as a nation to have had to wait so long for this termination to a conflict with a barbarian enemy, especially after the experience gained in the Abyssinian war of the way in which a campaign against such a foe ought to be conducted ?

The political is still worse than the military aspect of this Ashantee business. The Fantees and the other friendly tribes on the West Coast may account for their unwillingness to fight with us by offering a much less shameful excuse than their own want of manliness. We know that Lord Kimberley thought he had made a very good bargain with the Dutch when he took over Elmina ; but, as soon as the accession of territory was found to be productive of some inconvenience, Mr. John Bright came forward on behalf of the Government and said, with an air of virtuous indignation, that it was a disgraceful thing for a moral country like England to make new conquests, and that the best thing we could do was to abandon the Gold Coast altogether. Well, the Fantees may be barbarians, but even barbarians understand their own interests, and in this age of publicity it is a mistake to suppose that the policy of the English Government can be kept hid even from Negro tribes on the West Coast of Africa. The Fantees are probably as familiar with the drift of Mr. John Bright's speech as with the text of Sir G. Wolseley's bombastic proclamations, and they are quite capable of reasoning in this way :—"Why should we go "and help you to fight the Ashantees, when, as "soon as you have beaten them in one or two "battles, you intend to go away and leave us "to have our throats cut ? Our best plan is to "make the Ashantees our friends, as they are "sure to be our masters when you are gone." And the Fantees would reason correctly. It is quite clear now, that, whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the policy which caused the war, it is our duty to take Coomassie and keep the country. We cannot, if we have any regard for the responsibilities of England as an imperial Power, abandon Western Africa to anarchy after having destroyed the Ashantee Kingdom. That would be repeating the crime against civilization of which we were guilty when we made our troops leave Abyssinia—a crime which will bring its own punishment hereafter when we have to send another and more formidable expedition to wage war against a great slave-trading Empire on the west coast of the Red Sea. We have no right to destroy the only forms of government existing in these barbarous countries unless we take care to set up something better in their place. Yet it seems hopeless to expect that the English Government will take this view of its duty. One political party seems to be almost as bad as the other in shrinking from the adoption of a foreign policy suited to the wants and tastes of a highly civilized, wealthy, and enterprizing nation, with whom population increases so rapidly that it cannot have too many outlets. No member of the present Government has said anything worse about the Gold Coast war than Lord Derby's blunt declaration :—"We have black fellows "enough already, and we don't want any more"—as if, with all the black fellows we have in India, it did not cost England less to govern this country than to govern Ireland. The spirit that breathes in such statements of policy is the same which make the English press, which bragged so much a year ago of what England would do if Russia pursued her designs in Central Asia, now publish articles congratulating the Czar on the success of his brilliant campaign against Khiva ; and we verily believe that, if the other day the Turks had only had, like the Russians, the courage to despise our brave words, and go on carrying out their policy, we should have withdrawn our troops from Labej and congratulated ourselves on having got such a powerful neighbour to be a friend to our little garrison at Aden. The truth is, the middle class at home, which rules the country, is so demoralized by its excessive wealth that, at the first glimpse of real danger, it nervously clutches its money-bags, and shrieks out, through the press which so ably represents it, "Oh ! pray "leave us alone, we don't wish to meddle with "anybody, and will let you do whatever you "like." One sometimes cannot help fancying that [illegible] of England lies in the accession to power of the working class, who at least have the imperial instinct left in them, and are not wanting either in virile strength or regard for the national honour.

LORD NORTHBROOK's letter of the 16th inst. to the Government of Bengal ought to have some effect in moderating the intensity of the excitement created among some English journalists by the suspicion that, "owing to the incur-"able optimism of Indian official life," the impending famine in Bengal might be neglected. In one of the very powerfully written articles, unequalled for dramatic effect, which the *Spectator* has published on the subject of the famine, it is alleged that the Government will have to "half feed 15 to 20 millions of persons, when throughout India there is scarcity in grain. Now, this statement as to the general scarcity of grain in India is happily incorrect. The crops have been abundant almost everywhere except in Bengal. "As regards the North-Western Provinces, there is," says Lord Northbrook, "a remarkable occurrence of "opinion amongst all whom His Excellency "consulted, including Sir W. Muir, the district "officers, and the best-informed grain-dealers, "that in any case a large quantity of grain will "be available to meet the deficiency of the crops "in Behar." Sir Bartle Frere, in one of his letters to the *Times*, pointed out that the proposal to prohibit the exportation of grain from Bengal was most impolitic, because such a decree would keep down prices below their natural level in the distressed districts, and prevent private dealers from importing large supplies at their own risk ; and the wisdom of the resolution taken by the Government of India not to interfere with the free action of private enterprise has already been amply vindicated. "All the informa-"tion," we are assured, "which Lord Northbrook "has received tends to show that private trade is "active, and that large quantities of grain have "been and are being sent to the distressed districts from the North-West and the Punjab. "It is of great importance that no check should "be put upon the operations of private traders "by the importations of grain on Government "account, and the Commissioner of Patna and "other local officers in Behar have pressed upon "His Excellency the desirability of doing "nothing to shake the confidence of grain dealers "in their ability to find a market for imported "food grains." But, it will be asked, is then the Government doing nothing to provide against any possible failure of private enterprise to collect the means of averting an awful calamity ? On the contrary, it is doing its best to supplement the operations of private traders by forming stores of grain in villages far removed from the ordinary highways of commerce. The object the Government keeps in view is to provide food for all who may be likely to require relief ; and the example of what has been done in the Patna District, of which Mr. Bayley is Commissioner, shows that the accusation of want of forethought cannot fairly be brought against officials who hesitate to close all the ports and fling millions away on useless public works at the first mention of the possibility of a famine. "The number of centres in which grain is "already stored or will be stored is large, "and it may be confidently expected that, "when Mr. Bayley's arrangements are complete "—as they will be before any serious distress can "arise—every portion of his division will be "within easy reach of some Government food "depôt. Lord Northbrook himself saw con-"siderable quantities of rice stored at Dehree, "which is sixty miles distant from the nearest "railway station." The Commissioner was organising means of local transport at the same time that he collected grain, and he had no anxiety as

MILITARY ITEMS.

The 7th Bengal Cavalry left Seetapore on the 13th instant for Lucknow, having been ordered there for brigade manœuvres. The following officers are with the regiment:—Colonel F. C. J. Brownlow; Surgeon-Major T. Ringer; Captain J H. C. Creak; Captain J. L. Ferris; and Captain Hay.

A private of the 39th Regiment named William Hunt has been sentenced to death at Peshawar for shooting a native, one Mallik Attai, at Peshawar, in August last, and also for firing a loaded rifle at the escort sent to arrest him. The sentence has been confirmed by both the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor General in Council, and the prisoner is to be hanged in the presence of all the troops stationed at Peshawar.

We hear from a reliable source that H. M.'s 13th Light Dragoons will reach Lucknow by the middle of January. The corps musters six hundred sabres. It was this gallant regiment that charged Holkar in Lord Lake's time and overtook his immense camp at Bhopal and so distinguished itself that Lord Moira, the then Governor-General of India, in a dispatch, highly eulogised the regiment. The Cavalry completely broke the enemy's squares and brought huge supplies of provisions into the British camp. We ought to congratulate ourselves on having Her Majesty's 13th Hussars among us.—*Lucknow Times.*

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

We regret to have to report that the contagious disease discovered to be prevalent amongst the cattle of Bombay by Dr. Weir, Health Officer, has been identified as true rinderpest. On Friday, Dr. Hallen, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Punjab, with Dr. Weir, made a *post-mortem* examination of an animal that had been attacked, and identified the disease as true rinderpest. The Municipal Commissioner, who has acted with the greatest promptitude in laying all the facts concerning the disease before Government, at once reported Dr. Hallen's decision, and the result was the publication yesterday of the following Government resolution:—

Whereas it has been established to the satisfaction of the Honourable the Governor in Council that disease of an unusual and infectious character exists among the horned cattle in the City of Bombay, and that an outbreak in an epidemic form is threatened, the following measures which the Municipal Commissioner proposes to take under Section 245 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 for the mitigation and suppression of the outbreak have received the sanction of Government:—

1st.—The removal from the premises of its owners of possessors of any buffalo, bull, bullock, cow or calf, certified by the Executive Officer of Health under the Municipality to be suffering from infectious disease, and the segregation or isolation of such animal or animals in convenient and suitable places to be appointed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and at which places such temporary shelter as may be necessary will be provided.

2nd.—The destruction under the orders of the Commissioner of any animal of the description aforesaid which shall be certified by the Executive Health Officer under the Municipality to be in so advanced a stage of infectious disease as to render the immediate slaughter of the said animal and removal of its carcase expedient.

3rd.—The prohibition of the exportation by sea or land of any animal of the description aforesaid without a certificate from the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality or some other officer whom the Municipal Commissioner may authorize to grant such certificate, that the animal or animals sought to be exported are free from disease of an infectious character.

2. The Municipal Commissioner is directed to carry out these regulations which have been made for the general good with the utmost consideration and attention to the rights and feelings of the owners and possessors of horned cattle which may be found to be compatible with the rigorous enforcement of sanitary precautions necessary on an occasion of this kind, and should submit a weekly report to Government of the progress or abatement of the disease."

3. In forwarding a copy of this notification to the Municipal Commissioner, he should be informed that Government authorize the placing of competent men at the causeways leading to the main land to prevent the egress of diseased cattle, and that the Commissioner of Customs and the two Railway Companies will be directed to take, in concert with Mr Pedder, the steps which are necessary to prevent the removal of diseased animals to the interior by land or sea.

4. The Collector of Bombay is instructed to permit the temporary use of any unoccupied land belonging to Government which may be required by the Municipal Commissioner for the segregation or isolation of diseased cattle.

5. His Excellency in Council does not consider it necessary to place any restriction on the sale of animals in Bombay, as no change of ownership will interfere with the operation of the prohibition to export diseased beasts which will probably be found sufficient to prevent the extension of the disease to the Mofussil. The Municipal Commissioner has ample power under the Municipal Act to prevent the killing of diseased animals for food or sale of flesh unfit for human food.

6. Government agree also with Mr. Pedder that the special appointment of a Veterinary Surgeon to the Municipal Establishment is not required at present, and will leave it to his discretion to make such alterations in the Municipal bullock stables as will effect the object aimed at.

7. His Excellency in Council would express a hope that the Town Council and Municipal Corporation will see the expediency of sanctioning the immediate erection of cattle stables in convenient localities for the use of the dealers in milk and other dairy produce. Until the completion of such stables His Excellency in Council will be prepared to consider any regulations which the Corporation may propose to introduce with the view of compelling the use of these stables by owners or keepers of horned cattle who cannot provide proper accommodation for such animals on their own premises.

The Municipal Commissioner has put a stop to the exportation of cattle, and has taken steps for the examination of all cattle brought into Bombay, and two hospitals for diseased animals have been established on the Flats, one for the bullocks belonging to the Municipality, and the other for cattle belonging to private owners. Dr. Hallen after the *post-mortem* examination, gave an interesting lecture to the members of the Medical and Physical Society on rinderpest as he has seen it in Bengal and other places.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, a certain Mr. Jones of Surat, considers that you have unjustly condemned the views and action of the Bishop of Bombay in reference to the conduct of missionary operations. Every one will own that his Lordship has bravely spoken out what he holds to be truth; and he scarcely needs the puny defence of his Welsh champion. But if his views are practically opposed to all efforts for greater unity among the many Christian denominations which profess to be engaged in the common work (not a very hopeful one) of evangelizing India, it is perfectly right and fair that you also should be "outspoken" on a subject of general interest and increasing importance. And if the Bishop's action is such as to thwart the progress of Christian missions; if by personally commencing and superintending a mission, such as that at Kolapoor, where already a flourishing mission existed in connection with the American Presbyterians, he is openly introducing fresh elements of division amongst converts, and of jealousy between their teachers, you are justified in protesting against such lamentable intrusion and the other fatal errors of that system which his Lordship advocates. This is not "to keep the unity of spirit in the bonds of peace." It is adding fuel to the quickly kindled fires of sectarian animosity,—and it is paralyzing the efforts of earnest men of various views, who yet would willingly combine under such a brave leadership to make common cause against the common foe. It is impossible that we can "offer a home and sympathy" to the newly converted, if we parade our own division, and are guilty of the treason of presenting the divisions of sects, as well as the difficulties, and what you term the "European accretions" of our religion to the inquirer, instead of that simpler *primitive* Christianity which I understand you to advocate as a broad basis for united action and a firm foundation for the future Native Church. Such a policy is suicidal, and must alienate, not attract, those who seek for guidance, and expect to find *Christian unity as the evidence of Christian truth.* And yet, even within the smaller camp which regards Bishop Douglas as its recognized leader, it seems to be very difficult to repress this miserable party spirit and unworthy rivalry. At the Congress to which you refer, lately held at Bath, a gentleman, with whose name we are painfully familiar, the Rev. C. Kirk, missionary of the S. P. G., gives vent to his ill-will towards the C. M. S. by standing forth to point out, as if an interesting topic for debate, that by his calculation the C. M. S. could not show one baptized adult convert for every £100 that Society expended! "Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis," one exclaims, as one reads of such treason to the great cause and its chief commander. Whilst such is the spiteful conduct of those employed by the English Church to carry a message of peace and good will to the caste-bound millions of India, truly your Welsh defender of such mission agencies will have to bide his time before he can hope to see the Church of which he constitutes himself the champion duly fitted by its social organization and external unity to open wide her arms of sympathy and welcome to such as are willing to sacrifice much for the truth's sake. Until those who take upon themselves to preach to educated intelligent natives the doctrines of the Christian faith can heartily unite under a common banner, individual preaching among Hindoos by a distracted Church, or antagonistic sects, is indeed "the wildest of follies." How can such welcome the convert?

I have looked in vain in your able and most suggestive leading articles for any words which can be fairly held to justify your correspondent's complaint, that you are "ever saying hard things about the Bishop," still less that you "insinuate" them. To combat a principle and to criticise a "letter" published in order to awaken controversy does not involve any "personal attack." It is the "public" action of the Bishop which I understand you to condemn, and the fatal errors of his policy and plan for extending our missionary operations which you rightly expose.

Dr. MacLeod, whose practical remarks and fervent aspirations you have quoted in reference to the Native Christian Church of the future, gives much interesting information as to the more tangible results of Protestant Missions. Among other statistics I observe that he reckons that the two Church of England missionary societies contribute together no less a sum than £125,000 annually towards the maintenance of their missions in India, while the total annual expenditure of all other associations for the same object is £200,000. Surely, Sir, if all this vast outlay could be placed at the disposal of one central Board of Missions, such as you propose, and if, as at the College of the Propaganda at Rome, these various Protestant missionary organizations could radiate from a common centre, and their action be regulated by one supreme authority, the miserable jealousy and mutual antagonism of rival sects would cease, and a reasonable ground be afforded for confidence in the progress of our missionary operations. If we are "to offer the outcaste a home," let it not be a house divided against itself. Your correspondent has doubtless the advantage of being "suaviter in modo;" but I am content to appear

"FORTIUER IN RE."

THE CENSUS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—How can any man be expected to place reliance on the Census of 1872 when Dr. Hewlett tells us that the number of "asses" in Bombay on the night of the 21st February 1872 was only 106?

No instruction was given to the enumerators to enable them to distinguish the various animals, and now we see the unsatisfactory result. The whole Census is vitiated, and Rs. 25,000 thrown away.

COUNTER.

THE TOWN HALL ORGAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reply to "A Voice for the Million," please allow me to say that any person who wishes to use the instrument has merely to ask for the key.

Such action is, to say the least of it, simpler than to create an imaginary grievance and complain to the press about.—Yours &c.,

20th December. HERBERT COPE.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AHMEDABAD, 18TH DECEMBER.

A fire broke out in a thickly populated portion of the Sarungpoor division of the city a few days ago, and destroyed two houses and property worth about four thousand rupees. In consequence of the praiseworthy exertions of the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Municipality and other local officers, the alarming flames were soon extinguished, and the dismay occasioned by this extraordinary event was dispelled.

A meeting consisting of learned pundits well versed in Sanscrit took place at the residence of Sett Dulputbhai Bhagoobhai in the city of Ahmedabad, for a general discussion on the appropriateness and sanctifying merits of animal sacrifice. The attentive auditors were Nugger Sett Premabhai Hemabhai, and other members of his distinguished family; the Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Gopalro Hurree; the subordinate first class Judge of Kaira, Mr. Bholanath Sarabhai; Rao Bahadoor Bechurdass Ambaeedass; Mr. Runchordlal Chotalal, and about 100 respectable citizens. Sami Shastri, who figured in Bombay a short time ago, contended, as an argumentative disputant, that sacrifice is a time-honoured religious necessity upheld by the sacred Vedas. The shastris of Ahmedabad endeavoured, on the other hand, to prove that principal the and predominating characteristic of the Hindoo religion is mercy to animated existence, and that the Vedas have been corrupted by designing, avaricious, faith-destroying Brahmins.

I learn that the Jains of Moorshedabad, Calcutta, Jeypoor, Marwar, Goozerat, Malwa, Bikaneer, Cutch and Bombay have in a recent memorial to the Viceroy represented that the temples at Aboo are desecrated by Europeans, who walk through them unceremoniously with shoes on their feet, and indulge occasionally in jollification, and eat food that is nauseous to the palate of the *mild merciful* Hindoo. Some time ago, i. e. on the 28th September 1867, the Political Superintendent of Serobee issued a notice prohibiting the practice. Europeans may not, perhaps, be aware that the complaint referred to, if established, is emphatically an offence relating to religion, and that according to the Penal Code, "injuring or defiling a place of worship" is punishable by imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years.

It is my painful duty to record the death of the respected Superintendent of the Ahmedabad prisons. This melancholy event occurred at his house on the night of the 16th instant. His mortal remains were interred in the Roman Catholic cemetry in the city yesterday at 6 p. m. He proceeded a few days ago with his wife to Bombay. She died there after accouchement, and the disconsolate husband returned to this place and succumbed to overwhelming grief and dysentery. Mr. John Alexander Moise was a zealous public servant, and introduced many reforms into the Ahmedabad Jail outside the city. He was a jovial, kind-hearted, and obliging acquaintance, but being a man of reserved habits, did not, unhappily, realize the truth which the following beautiful lines contain:—

"Have you a friend? You have indeed,
A rich and large supply.
Treasure to serve your every need
Well managed till you die."

BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Green has just contributed Rs. 500 to Peter's Pence.

Collector of Ahmedabad.—Mr. Borrodaile, Collector of Ahmedabad, who had been on circuit, returned to Ahmedabad last week.

Baroda.—The Baroda correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that His Highness Mulharrao and the members of the Baroda Commission are to proceed to a place called Dupkoy for shikaring purposes.

The Town Council.—The *Arya Mitra* denounces the reduction of one per cent. in the Bombay Municipal house-tax, as an act of utter selfishness on the part of the leading members of the Town Council.

Surat Small Causes Court.—The Small Causes Court at Surat, says the *Surya Prakash*, does not give satisfaction to the people. It does not work expeditiously, nor do its decisions command the approval of the public.

The Baroda Commission.—The Baroda correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the members of the Baroda Commission will leave that place for Bombay on the 23rd inst., on account of the Christmas holidays, and return to Baroda on the 3rd proximo.

Assault.—At the Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Nagoo Luxmon, a hack buggy driver, was charged with assaulting one John Wellington. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10, half of which to be given to the complainant as compensation.

The Incendiarism at Nerhad.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Ahmedabad, five Hindoos were charged with setting fire to three or four schools at Nerisd, in the Kaira collectorate. Two of the prisoners were acquitted, the others convicted, one of whom was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment, and the two others to two years' each.

Parsee Medical Student.—Mr. Dhanjisha Navroji, Parakh, son of the late Mr. Navroji Byramji, Deputy Collector of Belgaum, who was some time ago awarded two first gold medals, one for proficiency in medicine, and the other in midwifery, in the University College, London, has lately passed with credit the examination for the Licentiateship of the Royal College of Physicians.

Dang r of Loading Children with Ornaments.—On Friday a man named Bapoo Koobaba reported to the police that a gold ornament was stolen from the person of his child, about three years of age, whilst the child was asleep in his house. It appears that two women were grinding corn in the house and the ornament was missed after they left. Enquiry is being made by the police into the matter.

We hear with much pleasure of the arrival of a lady to engage in zenana work in Bombay in connection with the Society for Female Education in India. Mrs. Crawford, to whom we refer, has pursued medical studies in England, and has availed herself of the opportunities afforded by hospitals in England to become practically acquainted with diseases and their treatment. Mrs. Crawford resides at the house of the Secretary of the C. M. S., the Rev. Mr. Robertson.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee.—This gentleman has not yet been appointed a *pucka* Dewan to the Gaekwar. There is some dispute as to how the affairs of the State are to be managed. The Maharaja inteuds to vest Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee with full authority to administer the affairs of the State, but he wants to keep Khanwulker as his Dewan. Mr. Dadabhoy desires to be Dewan with full authority, and he is reported to have addressed a letter on this subject to Government before undertaking the duties.

Baroda.—A correspondent of the *Hitechu* hears that a short time ago three small boys, while going through a street in Baroda in company with their parents and friends, were caught and forcibly brought before H. H. Mulharao, who made them over to a witch. The witch, it is said, threw some red powder over the heads of the children, and cut off their little fingers. After this atrocious deed, the crying children were restored to their parents, who were detained at the gate of the Maharaja's palace.

Death from Poisoning.—A short time ago a Jutee resident of Veerumgaum, who had been on terms of intimacy with the wife of a Brahmin, invited the latter to his house. They all ate their dinner as usual, after which the Brahmin became sick, and died shortly after wards. The Juttee and the wife of the Brahmin were arrested. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad the other day, the prisoners were tried on a charge of murder. The female prisoner was acquitted, while the male prisoner was convicted and sentenced to death.

The Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State.—The *Arya Mitra* hears that Mr. Percival, the Joint Administrator of the Bhownuggur State, while on an official tour some time ago arrived at Talajagam, a place in the Bhownuggur territory. At this place a Calcutta Baboo has erected a magnificent dharmsalla. Mr. Percival wished to lodge in this building and sent for the keys of the building to the Mahajuns, in whose custody the Baboo has placed the dharmsalla. On the Mahajuns refusing to make over the keys, Mr. Percival is said to have broken the lock and lodged in the building. It is said that the owner of the building has brought a suit for Rs. 25,000 against Mr. Percival.

We hear that it is probable the Bishop of Bombay may leave his diocese at the end of the present cold season for a temporary sojourn in England.—*Argus.*

We hear that our Municipal Commissioner, having just given Bombay the benefit of his new "fiscal system," intends to avail himself of three months' leave early next year.—*Ibid.*

It is probable that the Peshawur and Indus Valley lines of railway will be on the broad gauge after all. The Secretary of State has left the final settlement of the matter to Lord Northbrook, and it is believed that His Lordship is in favour of the broad gauge for those lines.—*Ibid.*

We are glad to learn that His Highness the Holkar has recently granted to a native joint-stock company a lease to reclaim an extensive waste tract situated near the G. I. P. Railway Station at Burwace (the place where the Viceroy was entertained last year). Our Indore correspondent has not furnished us with the particulars of the concession, but he says the terms are more liberal and favourable compared with those granted by the local Government for similar purposes in the district of Surat and the Punch Mahals. We reserve our remarks until we are in possession of the entire details of the project.—*Ibid.*

We understand that the new Bank of Bombay, Limited, will obtain its charter in March next, when its present name will be changed to the original and simple one, Bank of Bombay. It is to be hoped that this monetary institution under its charter will prosper, as it has done in recent years, and we doubt not it will if its management is conducted as efficiently and on the same sound principles as during the last few years under the present direction and able secretary notwithstanding that there is a rival institution the branch of the Bank of Bengal, which competes with our own Bank in the same field of money transactions. But for this circumstance, the Bank of Bombay might have declared larger dividends and its affairs might have been still more prosperous and encouraging. It does seem strange, however, that the branch Bengal Bank should have been permitted to continue so long here, when we know that Government have the power to extinguish it; and its existence plainly shows that there are powers in India stronger and more obstinate than our Government who have not only set at defiance the action and the authority of the latter, but have likewise treated with contempt the public opinion of the country. We trust, however, that when the charter is granted to the Bombay Bank, steps may at the same time be taken to remove its rival, which took its stand amidst us on an evil day, by trespassing on our legitimate ground of banking operations. Unless the Bengal branch be closed, our Presidency bank cannot be expected to prosper to the same extent as if the field were unoccupied.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Tribune, 1,122 tons, Captain C. W. Raifield, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and sixty-two deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captains J. Melville, sailed on Saturday last for Vingorla, with the Ranee of Sawunt Warree and staff.

The s.s. Neera, 1,397 tons, Captain J. C. Coburn, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Aden and Jeddah (Dec. 9th) with a cargo of 35 boxes specie; 43 packages gum, 47 packages almonds, 1 package E. teeth, and 236 packages skins and wool; and twelve deck passengers.

Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co.'s s.s. Persia, 765 tons, Captain G. Morello, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Genoa (Nov. 25th), calling at Livorno, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Canal, with a cargo of 141 cases corks, 25 cases provisions, 351 packages wine, 3 cases labels, 1 case capsules, 5,456 cases spirits, 8 cases preserves, 2 cases peppermint, 10 cases cognac, 3 cases brandy, 8 cases butter, 24 cases preserved fruits, 1 case perfumery, 30 cases vermouth, 6 cases fruit, 2 cases sweetmeat, 3 cases capsules, 50 cases paper, 2 cases sugar, 16 cases champagne, 200 bags nails, 2 packages clocks, 4 packages cheese, 1 case liquor, 2 cases chocolate, 23 cases tissue, 2 cases silkware, 1,496 slabs marble, 10 cases marble tables, 1 case marble tube, 5 cases alabaster, 17 casks oil, 112 cases manufactured goods, 2 cases hardware, 1 case seeds, 1 case press, and some packages for transhipment for different ports. She brought the following passengers:—

From Genoa—Col. and Mrs. B. T. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. T. Whalley, 2 children and 1 European servant, Mr. F. da Vincent, Mr. Feinzoni, Mr. A. B. Miller, Mr. Fairweather, Mr. Rodgiis, Mr. Newton, Mr. Schiffamayer, Mr. Perret, Mrs. Stern, 2 children and 1 European servant, Rev. Fuchs, Rev. Fuchs, Rev. Fuchs, Rev. Roch, Rev. Benwetsch, Rev. Benwetsch, and Rev. Foltz.

From Leghorn—Mr. F. Franco.

From Naples—Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Ottardy, Mr. R. Evans, Mr. M. Giovanni, Mr. J. N. Tata and servant, and Mr. R. D. Captan.

From Messina—Mr. Ricci.

From Suez—Mr. S. Giovanni.

From Aden—4 natives (deck passengers).

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. December.			Low Water.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
1 2 m	6 8	Monday..... 22	7 1 m	3 0
0 59 m	4 11		7 7 m	3 6
1 43 m	6 7	Tuesday 23	7 47 m	3 4
1 29 a	3 10		7 45 a	6 8
2 24 m	6 3	Wednesday ... 24	8 39 m	3 4
3 27	2 5		9 5	5 8
3 12 m	5 10	Thursday 25	9 58 m	3 6
4 28 a	3 6		9 23 a	4 1
5 0 m	4	Friday 26	11 24 m	4 1
4 3 a	2 9		10 33 a	3 5
5 55 m	4 11	Saturday 27	11 36 m	4 7
5 55 a	2 10		11 48 a	2 7
5 58 m	4 6	Sunday 28	.....	.....
7 11 a	3 6		0 39 a	5 ...

Moon—First quarter, 26th, 5h. 58m. P.M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mrs. Hunter and two children. Mr. Edward McCarthy.
A gentleman. Mr. and Mrs A Guest and two
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mills and family. infants.
Mr. R. Bellchamber. Mr. Thomas Jones.
Mr. George Tillot. Mr. H. B. Elliott.
Mr. A. Menist. Mr. C. F. Elliott.

For Trieste—Dr. T. G. Hewlett.

For Malta.

Mr. John Lockett. Mr. W. Nimmo.

For Aden—Two deck passengers.

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

Additional Subscriptions.

L. Clarke.....	Rs. 25
V. E. De Gros	„ 10
R. Oliphant	„ 10
Ruttonjee Bomanjee	„ 20

CALCUTTA RACES.

(BY TELEGRAM.)

The Calcutta Derby was run on Saturday morning, and was won by Mr. Collins' b. a. h. Coronne, with Major Lindsay's c. a. h. Desert Born second.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

Will be observed in Holy Trinity Church as follows:—

CHRISTMAS EVE, Wednesday, 24th Dec., 1873.

11-15 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Hymn 44.
11-45 P.M.—Silent Prayer and Meditation.
12 Midnight, Holy Communion (Choral), with Sermon. Hymns 47, 48, 353 and 46.

CHRISTMAS DAY, 25th December.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 45, 48, 350 and 46.

FEAST OF ST. JOHN, Saturday, 27th December.

7-30 A.M —Holy Communion.
6 P.M.—Evensong.

FIRST SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS, 28th Dec.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 42, 43, 350 and 48.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 43, 42, 49 and 385.

NEW YEAR'S EVE, Wednesday, 31st Dec.

11-15 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Hymn 375.
11-45 P.M.—Silent Prayer and Meditation.
12 Midnight, Holy Communion (Choral) with Sermon. Hymns 55, 239, 380 and 385.

FEAST OF THE CIRCUMCISION, 1874.

(New Year's Day, 1st January.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion. Hymns 55, 239, 350 and 385.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "PARSEE PUNCH."

On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Lynch (Dallas and Lynch) appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, on behalf of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apakhtiar, and applied to adjourn the further hearing of the case, which was fixed for this day (Monday) to some other day, on the ground of Dr. Dallas's previous engagements. Mr. Ardasir, solicitor, who represented Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, objected to the adjournment of the case. He contended that Dr. Dallas's inconvenience was no proper ground to postpone the case. Mr. Lynch said that it would do no harm to the parties in the case. Mr. Ardasir said the same tactics had been adopted in the other case, which was now pending before the Senior Magistrate, and in which his client was one of the defendants.

The Magistrate said that he would have postponed the case had the opposite party consented, but since the complainant had objected he saw no reason why the case should be postponed for the inconvenience of counsel. The case had been pending for a long time. As the complainant consented to give a short postponement the case was accordingly postponed till Friday next at 11 A.M.

CRICKET.

A match of more than ordinary importance is to be played to-morrow and Wednesday on the ground of the Bombay Cricket Club on the Esplanade. The Club some time since received a challenge from the staff of the G. I. P. Railway, stationed in the mofussil, to play a match during Christmas week, and the necessary arrangements have now, we learn, been completed. Such matches as these impart life to a game, the interest in which in such a climate as India necessarily wanes with the difficulty of getting together a sufficient number of players to compete in matches, and in Bombay the same matches have been played so often as to render them now rather tame. During the Dewalee holidays it was expected that the Bombay Cricket Club would have sent a team to Ahmedabad to play against Guzerat, but at the last moment the "*exigencies of the Service*" prevented several officers from obtaining the requisite leave, and consequently the match fell through. The Allahabad Cricket Club also challenged their brethren of Bombay to a match, to be played at Jubbulpore, but 26 hours of train to play a cricket match, with the limited leave which Bombay players could only obtain, prevented the challenge from being accepted. The following are the players selected to play for the Club to-morrow:—Captain Thornhill, R.A.; Lieutenant Boddam, R.A.; R. Murray, Esq.; W. Lang, Esq.; T. Moore, Esq.; J. Moore, Esq.; H. Gell, Esq.; H. Read, Esq.; J. L. Lushington, Esq.; M. Wyer, Esq.; C. Cameron, Esq.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last at the office of the new agents, Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co., Meadow Street, for the purpose of considering the report of the agents on the present condition and prospects of the mills, and passing certain special resolutions. Captain John Dixon was in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. Furdoonjee M. Banajee, read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the agents was taken as read.

The Chairman explained that the object of the special resolutions was to get the mill out of its difficulties. He believed that the course proposed by the agents would be much more beneficial to the company than any other course suggested.

The following resolutions were thereupon carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee Bottleboy, and seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Patel, that the directors be authorised to increase the capital of the company from Rs. 2,40,000 to 3,60,000, by issuing 800 new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 150 per share, and to sell such new issue by public auction at such rates (being not less than Rs. 150 per share) as they may think advisable, with power for the said directors, in the event of the prices offered not being in their opinion sufficient, to buy in such and so many of the said shares, and afterwards to re-sell or allot the same at such prices (being not less than the said nominal value) and in such manner as they may deem best for the interests of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Jeevanram Jay Anund, and seconded by Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottleboy, that the premium that may be realised by the sale of the said 800 new shares be appropriated to wiping off the existing losses and debts of the company, and that the balance left after such appropriation be set apart as a reserve fund.

Proposed by Mr. Kaikhosroo Muncherjee Heeramanek, and seconded by Mr. Madhowjee Dhurumsey, that the holders of the said 800 new shares do participate equally with the present shareholders in all the profits and earnings of the company.

The Chairman—I trust, gentlemen, the company will be successful in the hands of our old friends, Messrs. Merwanjee Framjee and Co. I trust so; and there is every reason to believe that it will be so.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills,' applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may times be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietor of Norton's Camomile Pills."

BOMBAY DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bombay Diocesan High School took place on Thursday evening last in the school-room, Nesbit Lane. The Hon. Mr. Justice West presided on the occasion, and the prizes were distributed by the Hon. Mrs. Bonar Deane. There were also present, amongst others, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey and Mrs. Pinhey, Lady Louisa Hall, Lady Sassoon, Mrs. West, the Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. W. Loudon, Rev. Mr. Sharpin and Mrs. Sharpin, Rev. Mr. Reynell and Mrs. Reynell, Rev. Mr. Ledgard and Mrs. Ledgard, Rev. Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Deputy Surgeon-General Thom, Mrs. Gubbay, Mr. Hawthornthwaite, Mr. Scott, Mr. Traill, Mr. and Mrs. Swornsbourne, Miss Watling, Mr. and Mrs. Hussey, &c., &c.

The proceedings commenced by the Rev. Mr. Reynell, the officiating secretary of the school, reading the following reports:—

My Dear Mr. Reynell,—I completed my inspection of the Diocesan High School yesterday. I was well satisfied with the quality of the teaching and the intelligence shown by the pupils; and the school will receive the same grant as last year.—Yours very truly,

Bombay, 11th Sept. 1873. William Draper.

To the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Diocesan School

Reverend and Dear Sir,—As requested, I yesterday examined the Diocesan School in religious knowledge. The boys and girls were questioned together in divisions. The subjects of examination were the Books of Genesis and Exodus, the Gospel of St. Matthew, the geography of Palestine, and the Church Catechism. I was much gratified by the general intelligence of the children, and their knowledge was decidedly creditable. Those who pleased me best were James Gilder, D. Walker, F. Lake, E. Cochrane, of the boys; and Mary Rowland, Sophia Nazareth, Fanny Walker, of the girls. The latter child passed a remarkably good examination. The papers of the elder children were certainly above the average.—I remain yours very faithfully,

C. H. Leigh-Lye, Archdeacon.

The Hon. Mrs. Bonar Deane then presented the prizes to the successful pupils.

The Hon. Mr. Justice West then addressed the meeting. He said it must be a source of great satisfaction to see that the children of a school in which they were all so much interested had made such respectable progress during the past year, and had proved themselves worthy of the prizes which had just been distributed. But to meet merely to praise the children would be useless and vain; they had assembled in sympathy with the objects sought to be obtained by the school, but also in some degree as censors. For himself, he confessed he was a little disappointed that in the list of prizes there was none awarded to any student for matriculation. In looking down the matriculation list of the Bombay University, it was a pleasure and satisfaction to him, as a member of the great European community, that the body of our countrymen in India were beginning to send forth pupils to take advantage of university education, many of whom, he doubted not, would in time to come win for themselves high and distinguished places in the public service and the various pursuits which so great a country opened to them. He would have felt better pleased on this occasion if he could have seen a prize given to some student of the school who had passed the matriculation examination. But these oscillations of success and ill-success attended every public institution, and they could only hope that next year this comparative disappointment would be compensated for by a more than usual degree of success. Not being intimate with the inner working of the school he was unable to account for this failure, but no doubt it could be accounted for, and he was certain that from the interest taken in the school by Mr. Swornsbourne and his assistants, there had been no lack of assistance on their part. The pupils must remember that on themselves must mainly depend their progress and success in life. They must pull their own boat, no matter by whom it was steered; and unless that lesson was learned while their characters were still in course of formation, it probably would not be learned at all. When once fairly launched in life they might find it actually impossible to cultivate their minds without neglecting their more immediate duties, and in any case they could only give their leisure moments to self-culture. But at this stage of their career they could devote themselves wholly to that culture and advancement in knowledge which was so indispensable to success in life, and he would impress upon the parents of the children the necessity and the duty of making their children feel every day and every hour that their time should not be wasted. The opportunities at their disposal should be made the most of, not by the mere inculcation of maxims, but by the silent and persistent influence of example. It was not by dry maxims that the soul of a boy or girl was developed, but by the home influences and associations which constantly and imperceptibly worked upon the character. He had recently been reading the autobiography of that great man—great and little in various ways—John Stuart Mill, and he who made such extraordinary attainments in his early life, and who to the last was adding day by day something to his stores of learning, says in one of his earlier chapters that merely material cultivation is nothing to the moral influence which bears upon a child in his home. Of that statement he himself was the most extraordinary illustration that the pressure had produced. His father was everywhere present; his mother was nowhere perceptible; not a mention of her occurred from the beginning of the autobiography to the end of it. That, he thought, accounted for his extraordinary intellectual achievements, for his extraordinary weakness in some directions, and also for his moral obliquity, as he thought it might justly be called, which guided and determined some of his relations in social life. It was at home that the character was formed, and he trusted that parents would fully appreciate this fact, and so advance the true interests of their children. There were many ways in which this material culture, as it might be termed as distinguished from moral culture, was open to parents in this country which were not exactly within the province of the schoolmaster. He might instance the cultivation of the powers of observation which was coming more and more into importance every day; and in India there was an enormous field for observation waiting to be approached by men who as boys had their faculties trained for that particular purpose. In daily meals and conversations, and over the family meal, parents should foster the spirit of enquiry among their children. After a few further remarks on home training, Mr. West went on to say, that during the last few years there had been a great deal of discussion here and in England as to the proper course of education, and as to the advantage or disadvantage of combining religious with secular instruction. He for his own part felt that there would be no doubt as to the proper course, and the universal response in England would be the same. It was only a small though active vociferous party which was anxious to sever religious from secular teaching in schools. Man was a composite creature in every part, and religious instruction could not be severed from secular instruction except at a disadvantage. That was the principle on which this school was conducted, and he believed it was the only true principle, and so long as there was a faith to be imparted, and moral instruction to be given, that faith and that instruction are better implanted along with other subjects in which our interests are concerned, than that apart from the human mind should be divided into blocks like any merely physical material. He could not pass from this subject without saying that in his belief, religious teaching and moral instruction were best conveyed according to the formularies of the Church of England. He believed that for a union of sound doctrine with freedom of thought as he had just read in the preface to the new edition of Keble's "Christian Year," men could go nowhere else with such advantage than to the teaching of the Church of England, and that was true not only as far as members of that Church were concerned, but Dissenters also, and indeed every member of the British community who called himself a Christian and felt an interest in the moral welfare and progress of the nation of which he formed a part. The patriot, too, ought to regard the Church with feelings of love and reverence, from its antique tradition and its intimate connection with all great events of our history. This was the institution in which they desired their children to be brought up, and he believed that every boy and girl attending this school would derive additional benefit from it by being brought face to face with the teaching of the Church of England, and so become better Englishmen and Englishwomen. If they looked

would be in a position to report that the building was in progress.

Mr. Manson having seconded the proposition, the report was adopted and ordered to be printed. Mr. Melvin moved and Captain Carew seconded that the following be the Committee of Management for the ensuing year:—

Chairman—H. Conder, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—A. Morrison, Esq.

Members—Rev. D. C. Boyd; Hon. J. K. Bythell; Lieut.-Col A. Davidson, R.E.; James Bomford, Esq.; D. C. Gossling, Esq.; John Macfarlane, Esq.; Charles Macdonald, Esq.; F. Miller, Esq.; Rev. J. Small; J. Soden, Esq.; N. Spencer, Esq., Senior; P. Pearson, Esq.; P. Peterson, Esq.; James Arnott, Esq., M.D.; J. Connon Esq.; J. C. B. Carew, Esq.; T. Crawford, Esq.; G. Manson Esq.; H. Mellitsh, Esq.; H. Maxwell, Esq.; Rev. D. Macpherson; D. S. Kemp, Esq.; J. G. Smith, Esq.; F. A. Spencer, Esq., Secretary; F. A. Spencer, Esq., Junior; R. Y. Reid, Esq.; P. W. Robertson, Esq.

Ladies' Committee—Mrs. F. A. Spencer, Convener; Mrs. Foyd; Mrs. Macfarlane; Mrs. C. Macdonald; Mrs. Small; Mrs. Bythell; Mrs. Davidson; Mrs. J. Soden; Mrs. Manson; Mrs. Macgregor; Mrs. Macfadyen; Mrs. Macconochie.

F. A. Spencer, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

P. Pearson, Esq., Honorary Treasurer.

D. Graham, Esq., Honorary Treasurer, Building and Foundation Fund.

E. Dalzell, Esq., Superintendent.

The formal proceedings having closed, several songs were sung by the children under the guidance of Mr. McAfee, who certainly deserves great credit for the proficiency which they have attained in this respect. Their singing was unanimously pronounced to be very good and seemed to afford much pleasure to the visitors, and we do not know that we ever heard the same number of school children acquit themselves so well. There were also a few recitations by both male and female pupils, which were very fairly rendered. The sound of a bugle now called the children to the compound, where they were put through certain evolutions by the drill-master, which, as regards the girls, were somewhat ludicrous: the boys however exhibited a fair amount of steadiness in marching, forming four, changing front by divisions, extending in open order, &c.

This diversion being concluded, all returned to the verandah, where the prizes were distributed, after which there was more singing and recitation, and the proceedings concluded with "God save the Queen."

The children looked well, tidy in their persons, and as happy as children are wont to look on such occasions, and we feel confident that all who were present would feel satisfaction in supporting so excellent an institution. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, after which tea and cakes were handed round to the visitors.

HIGH COURT.

Thursday, December 18.

(Before the Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

ALLARUCKIA SEWJEE VS. JEHANGIR HORMUSJEE.

MR. MACPHERSON (instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile) appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher) for the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson moved in terms of a notice of motion for an order, that the award made in this matter by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia might be amended. The reference to arbitration was made out of Court under an agreement dated 1st of February last, and on the 28th of June the arbitrator made his award.

The parties were originally partners, and owned 348 shares in the Albert Mills Company. There was a difference existing between them with regard to these shares, and also as to the amount of commission payable to them as joint secretaries and treasurers of the Company. That portion of the award, which related to the commission, was not material to the application. The points which the learned counsel would submit to the Court were with regard to the shares. The arbitrator admitted that he had made errors in the working out of the accounts. The shares consisted of two lots, one of 225, purchased from a man named Sewlall Motilal, at Rs. 1,575 per share. The remaining shares were brought into the partnership by the parties in equal numbers, but for the purposes of the award were estimated by the arbitrator to be of the value of Rs. 1,050 each. The arbitrator's intention was to divide the shares equally both as regards the aggregate cost and number, between the two parties, whereas on the face of the account it appeared that they were surcharged with the sum of Rs. 13,812.

The Advocate-General asked that the question of law might be argued—First, whether under Sec. 327 of the Code it was competent for a court to do more than pass judgment on an award; and whether it had power to amend an obvious error not affecting the decision.

Their Lordships, after a short consultation, were of opinion that it was not necessary to go into the facts, as the question was one of law.

Mr. Macpherson said there was no decided case in point under sec. 327, but he submitted that power to modify and to amend was included in the term "enforce" in that section. Their Lordships must either apply sections 322, 323 and 324 to section 327, or else cut down the meaning of the term "enforce" in the latter section, to the pure passing of judgment on award; and he submitted that it would be an unnecessarily strict ruling to do so. If the award were enforced as it stood, his client was a loser of Rs. 17,000. Moreover, the arbitrator admitted having made mistakes. They were discovered before the filing of the award; but until it had been filed the Court could not take cognizance of it, and therefore no application was made for the award to be amended until after it had been filed. In Russell on Award, 3rd edition, page 395, it was laid down that courts of equity had power to amend and award when mistakes were admitted by an arbitrator.

In the present case the arbitrator had divided the shares equally, but charged his client with 139 out of the 225 shares which were purchased at Rs. 1,575 each. The excess on that point was Rs. 13,812-8, and they claimed to reduce it by that amount. The next point was that on one side of the account the arbitrator debited Allarukia with Rs. 8,750 as being an amount received by him, and for which he was accountable to the partnership. It was entitled "Received on account of partnership from Varjeevundass Madhowdass in respect of 109 shares mortgaged in excess." The way in which it arose was thus. Varjeevundass found the money for the purchase of the shares, and the partnership was mortgaged to him. The Rs. 8,650 was the amount which remained in excess after repaying him, which was done by borrowing money from a third person. On the other side Jehangir Hormusjee was credited with half that sum, so that his client was virtually debited with Rs. 12,000.

Those were the two errors in which they claimed rectification, and they said that they were obvious errors within the meaning of the Code.

The Advocate General replied to the arguments of the counsel on the other side, contending that in a matter which had been referred to arbitration without the intervention of the Court as this had, section 327, gave no power to do otherwise than enforce the award.

On Friday their Lordships gave judgment.

The Chief Justice said the motion to amend the award was originally made before Mr. Justice Bayley. The first objection taken by the learned counsel for the plaintiff was not manifest, and it was not stated by the arbitrator himself to have occurred. The arbitrator, in his affidavit, said that his award contained errors in "principle," but he had not stated what they were, so that he had only contributed additional darkness to the case. His affidavit spoke of errors in "principle," and his attorney's letter of "an error." So far as the first error was concerned, it was not an obvious one within the meaning of the 327th section of the Civil Procedure Code, supposing for the time that the Court had power under that section to amend an obvious error. The other error was what appeared to their Lordships to be an obvious error. The manner in which the sum was placed in the accounts, resulted in Mr. Macpherson's client being debited with the same sum one and half times over. But whether it was an obvious error, which affected the decision, their Lordships did not consider it necessary to say, for the following reasons:—They had perused sections 313 to 327 and had come to the conclusion that in the case of awards filed under sec. 327, which was a clause placed quite distinctly and by itself, they had no power to make amendments. Whether the Court had power to do so under the other sections it was not necessary to decide. Under section 327 they were of opinion that they had no power to amend an award or remit for the re-consideration of the arbitrators. Sections 312 to 321 referred to awards made in orders of reference from suits pending in courts. Section 322 had nothing in it which would induce their Lordships to apply it to any other than awards under a reference from the Court. Nor had section 323 as the same class of awards were treated of in that section. As to 324, which was:—"No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of "corruption or misconduct of the arbitrators or umpire," it was not necessary for them to say whether it would apply to an award under section 327. They did not, however, hesitate to say that it would not. Section 327 gave the parties ten days within which to show cause against the filing of an award and their Lordships did not doubt that if sufficient cause were shown, the Court would refuse to file it. Section 325 provided:—

"If the court shall not see cause to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner aforesaid, and if no application shall have been made to set aside the award, or if the court shall have refused such application, the court shall proceed to pass judgment according to the award, or according to its own opinion on the special case, if the award shall have been submitted to it in the form of a special case; and upon the judgment, which shall be so given decree shall follow, and shall be carried into execution in the same manner as other decrees of the court. In every case in which judgment shall be given according to the award, the judgment shall be final."

There was nothing in sections 309 or 291 (relating to the execution of decrees) which led to the belief that the words "enforce" bore other than its ordinary meaning. There was nothing that led to the belief that it embraced "amending" or "setting aside." There was a still stronger reason derivable from the next section which enacted that:—

"The several provisions of this chapter, so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under an order of reference made by the Court and to the award of arbitration and to the enforcement of such award."

Section 327, under which the present case came provided:—

"When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of any court of justice, and an award has been made, any person interested in the award may make application to the court having jurisdiction in the matter to which the award relates, that the award be filed in court. The court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring such parties to show cause, within a time to be specified, why the award should not be filed. The application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants. If no sufficient cause is shown against the award, the award shall be filed, and may be enforced as an award made under the provisions of this chapter."

There was not a word about the previous sections being applicable, but the simple direction that it might be entered as an award made under the provisions of the chapter. It appeared that the only power the Court had under that section was to file and enforce an award, or reject it. No doubt if sufficient cause were shown, it would refuse to file it, and, therefore, procedure under section 324 would be unnecessary. The Court felt that it must limit itself to the special procedure of this section, which, when looked at by itself or in conjunction with the others, contained no provision for amending awards. On the contrary, it and the one immediately proceeding it, led to the presumption that the legislature did not intend it to be applied. With regard to the filing of the award first—the Court thought that the more convenient course to pursue would have been to give the other side notice and to show cause before filing. But the Court said nothing as to whether the application was too late, because their Lordships were of opinion that they had no power to amend an award under section 327. As to costs the Court thought that as there was no doubt a considerable mistake to the disadvantage of the plaintiff, and as the question was a fair one for two judges, each party should bear their own costs, judgment according to award.

Friday, 19th December.

(Before Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.)

J. W. CHRISTISON VS. J. BRAY.

THIS was a suit heard by Mr. Justice Green in November last.

The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 24,432 as damages for a breach of contract. The tender, accepted on the 24th November 1868, was for the execution by the plaintiff of certain wire fencing and ballasting (the former alone being in question) on the G. I. P. Railway Company between Goolburga and Raichore. The plaintiff's claim was made up in this way. He credited himself with Rs. 28,666, the sum which would have been payable at one anna and eight pies per yard for 80,740 miles of wire fencing, and debited himself with Rs. 1,234 paid to him in respect of 12,927 yards actually executed by him. This method of calculating damages could not be sustained.

The plaintiff's case was, that after the completion of a certain portion of the work (1,297 yards) the defendant without any good cause whatsoever stopped the plaintiff in the prosecution of the work. The defence put forward was that the 12,927 yards of fencing was erected so unskilfully and improperly that the defendant was obliged to expend the sum of Rs. 112-8 in completing the erection of the same according to contract. That the plaintiff was never ready and willing and altogether failed to erect the remaining portion of the fencing, and that he (the defendant) was compelled to erect the remainder at the rate of two pies per yard in excess of the rate for which the plaintiff had contracted to erect the same. He claimed to receive from the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 581-6 in consequence.

After reviewing the evidence his Lordship said he was of opinion that there had been a breach of contract, but that it would not be reasonable to allow the plaintiff a higher rate of profit than four pies per yard on the whole 246,400 yards, which would amount to Rs. 4,864. There would, therefore, be a decree for that amount. The defendant was not entitled to recover Rs. 581-6 as claimed in his written statement.

The decree was for Rs. 4,864, defendant to pay the costs of the suit and interest on the amount of the decree at 6 per cent. till payment.

HIGH COURT.—22ND DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.)

For Judgment.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Bapoojee Morojee—K. Morojee.

For further direction and Commissioner's report.

938-67—Dallas and Lynch—Land Mortgage Bank v Manockjee Cursetjee Patell—M. M. Munshi.

LONG CAUSES.

676-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Tricum Vundrawun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

295-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

752-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhunscokdass v Rattonchund Omedsaull—Khunderao Morojee.

19-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jayshunker Jugeshwer v Dewshunker Ramchunder—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

66-73—M. M. Munshi—Sokulchund Oomeachund v Thacker Dewjee Shamjee—Dallas and Lynch.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Allobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Rahimatbai, daughter of the said Allee Parco, and sister of the said deceased—Dallas and Lynch.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Allobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Fazulabhoy Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Allobhoy, deceased—Hirabai, widow of the said deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey v Jaffer Goolam Hoosain—Tyabjee and Sayani.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Allobhoy, deceased—Goribai, mother of the said deceased—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile v Jaffer Goolam Hoosein—Tyabjee and Sayani

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

812-71—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K. Morojee.

For further directions and Commissioner's report.

754-69—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahalxmibai, widow v Sewdass Purshotumdass—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

471-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Thacker Dwarkadass v Thacker Vassonjee, and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen Chalk and Turner, and Manisty and Fletcher.

181-67—Prescot and Winter—A. R. Scoble, Advocate-General &c., v Fatima Sooltani Belgum—Ditto.

189-77—K. Morojee—Ramchunder Vasoodew v Mathoor —Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

558-72—Shamrao P.—Sorabjee Hormusjee v Goolbai widow and others.

670-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mulla Isabai Ghulam and another v Dayal Rattonsey and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

2-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Abdool Latiff v Mohamed bin Mahomood &c.—Dallas and Lynch.

174-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Vullubdass Hurjeevundass and another v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Leathes Crawford and Boevey.

374-72—J. C. Cama—Soorumull Ramjus v Gocoldass Khooshaldass—Chalk and Turner.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

654-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee v Hannabaee alias Rahalbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

572-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jewram v Haji Soolaman Haji and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

318-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr. Dallas.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr. Hearn.

SHORT CAUSE.

607-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Toolseydass Bhunsey v Lukhoo Tejpall and others—M. B. Bhabuya.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

665-72—Dr. Dallas—Sakaram Narayen v Chintoba Purshotam—Tyabjee and Sayani.

606-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Rustomjee Sorabjee v Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

31-72—Dr. Dallas—Nunnoo Meeya bin Abdoojee v Moteeram Sobharam.

32-72—Dr. Dallas—Chotoo Meeya Mahomed v Motceram Sobharam.

529-72—Manistey and Fletcher—Moorajee Cursondass v Chuttoorthooj Doss Bal &c.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY WITH KHIVA.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*From the "Times" "Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, NOV. 24.

THE following is the text of the Treaty of Peace concluded between General von Kaufmann and the Khan of Khiva under date August 25th, 1873:—

"Clause 1.—Seid Muhammed Rachim Bahadur Khan professes himself the obedient servant of the Emperor of All the Russias. He renounces the right of entertaining direct relations with neighbouring Sovereigns and Khans. He will neither conclude commercial nor any other treaties with these Sovereigns and Khans, nor will he engage in hostile operations against them without the cognizance and sanction of the Supreme Russian authorities in Central Asia.

"Clause 2.—From Kukertli to the point where the most westerly branch of the Amu Darya leaves the main stream, that river is to form the frontier between the Russian and Khivese territories. Further down the frontier runs along the most westerly branch of the river to the shore of Lake Aral, then proceeds along the shore to the Promontory of Urgu, and from the latter point follows the slope of the Ust Urt plateau along the so-called ancient bed of the Amu.

"Clause 3.—All the land on the right bank of the Amu, as well as the territories belonging to it and hitherto regarded as Khivese, with all inhabitants, both sedentary and nomad, are ceded by the Khan to Russia. In this cession are included any districts which may have been conferred by the Khan upon private persons or dignitaries. The former proprietors of these districts shall be entitled to no indemnity from the Russian Government, but the Khan is at liberty to indemnify them by lands on the left bank of the Amu.

"Clause 4.—In the event of the Emperor of Russia surrendering a portion of the territory on the right bank of the Amu to the Khan of Bokhara, the Khan of Khiva will acknowledge the latter Sovereign as the legitimate proprietor of the districts thus ceded, and will refrain from all attempts to restore his authority in those districts.

"Clause 5.—Russian steamers and other ships, whether belonging to the Government or to private persons, will enjoy the right of free navigation on the Amu; the said right will belong exclusively to the said ships. Khivese or Bokharees ships will be permitted to navigate the Amu only with the special consent in of the supreme Russian authorities in Central Asia.

"Clause 6.—The Russians will have the right of constructing harbours and piers at any points on the left bank of the Amu which they may regard as necessary or convenient for their purposes. The Government of the Khan of Khiva will be responsible for the security of these harbours and piers. In the event of any such points being selected by the Russians, the choice will require to be confirmed by the Russian supreme authorities in Central Asia.

"Clause 7.—Besides these harbours and piers the Russians will be entitled to have factories and storehouses on the left bank of the Amu. Any lands near these factories which may be selected by the Russian supreme authorities in Central Asia will have to be given up by the Khivese Government. Such lands are to be unencumbered with any population, and to be sufficiently extensive to admit of the construction of harbours and piers, of magazines and offices, as also of dwelling-houses for those serving in the factories or having business there. It shall likewise be legal for the Russians to establish farms and carry on agriculture on these lands. The factories, with all their inhabitants, chattels, and merchandise, are placed under the immediate protection of the Khan's Government, which will be responsible for their safety.

"Clause 8.—All towns and villages of the Khanate of Khiva will henceforth be open to Russian trade. Russian caravans and merchants will be at libety to travel in all parts of the Khanate, and will enjoy the direct and special protection of the local authorities. The Khivese Government will be responsible for the security of the caravans and stores.

"Clause 9.—Considering that Khivese merchants have never paid zaket on the Kasalinsk road or at Orenburg and the Caspian ports, Russian merchants trading in the Khanate will be likewise exempt from the payment of the zaket or any other impost on trade levied in Khiva.

"Clause 10.—The right of sending their goods across the Khanate free of any transit dues is expressly accorded to Russian merchants.

"Clause 11.—For the better supervision of their trade and the maintenance of direct relations with the local authorities, the Russian merchants will be entitled to keep agents in the town of Khiva, as well as in the other towns of the Khanate.

"Clause 12.—Russian subjects are accorded the right of possessing real property in the Khanate. Real property of this description may, with the sanction of the Russian supreme authorities in Central Asia, be subjected to the land tax.

"Clause 13.—Commercial obligations mutually contracted by Russians and Khivese must be conscientiously fulfilled by both parties.

"Clause 14.—Any complaints or claims against Khivese subjects preferred by Russian subejects will be inquired into at once by the Khivese Government, and, if just, satisfied without delay. In the event of mutual claims being made on each other by Russian and Khivese subjects, the Russian claim shall be first inquired into and adjusted before the claim of the Khivese is proceeded with.

"Clause 15.—Any complaints or claims on Russian subjects living in the Khanate which may be preferred by Khives are to be inquired into and decided upon by the nearest Russian authorities.

"Clause 16.—No persons arriving from Russia, whatever nationality they may belong to, will be admitted by the Khan's Government within the Khivese frontiers unless provided with a Russian permit. Should a Russian criminal attempt to evade pursuit by hiding in the Khives territory, the Khan's Government will be obliged to take measure for his apprehension, and to deliver him to the nearest Russian authorities.

"Clause 17.—The Manifesto published on July 25 by Seid Muhammed Rachim Bahadur Khan, setting at liberty all slaves in the Khanate and abolishing for ever slavery and the traffic in human beings remains in full force, the Khan's Government expressly engaging with all its might to compel the strict and conciencious fulfillment of the provisions here detailed.

Clause 18.—A fine of 2,200,000 roubles is hereby imposed upon the Khivese Government to cover the expenses of the Russian Exchequer in the last war kindled by the Khivese Government and people. Considering, however, the scarcity of ready money in the Khanate, and more especially in the coffers of the Government—considering also the difficulty the Government would have in paying the fine within a brief period—the Government has allowed the option to pay the sum exacted in instalments, with five per cent. interest on the remainder. In the first two years, the Khivese Governmen is to pay 100,000 roubles annually; in the second two years, 125 000 roubles annually; in the third two years, 175,000 roubles annually; in the year 1881—that is, nine years hence —200,000 roubles; and every succeeding year till the final liquidation of the debt, 200,000 roubles, at the very least. The payments to be made in Russian *bille's de credit* or in current Khivese coin, at the option of the Khivese Government, and the first instalment to be handed over on the 13th December, 1873. To facilitate the payment of the first instalment the Khan will be allowed to levy this year's taxes on the inhabitants of the right bank of the Amu, the amount of these taxes being calculated in accordance with the existing standard of taxation, and the collection to cease on December 13th, unless another date should be fixed by the local Russian and Khivese authorities. Subsequent instalments to be paid annually on November 13, till the final liquidation of capital and interest; so that after the payment of 200,000 roubles on November 13, 1882, there will remain still a rest of 70,054 roubles to be settled by the surrender of 75,557 roubles on November 13th 1893. Should the Khan's Government wish to shorten the term of payment, it will enjoy the right of making the annual instalments greater than fixed in the above.

"All the above stipulations have been laid down and accepted for constant guidance and conscientious fulfilment by the Governor-General of Turkistan, Adjutant-General von Kaufmann, and by the Ruler of Khiva, Seid Muhammed Rachim Bahdura Khan, in the Gardens of Gendemain, the site of the Russian Camp at Khiva, on August 25th, 1873, being the 1st day of the month of Rabi-ul-ab of the year 1290.

"VON KAUFMANN.
(Signature and Seal.)
"SEID MUHAMMED RACHIM BAHADUR KHAN.
(Signature and Seal.)";

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DHARWAR ..... Mr. Merwanjee Hormusjee. Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Boyce and Co.
HAKODADI ..... Messrs. Howell and Co.
HIOGO ..... Messrs Fischer and Co.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI ..... Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
HYDRABAD DECCAN ..... Messrs. Bounevelle & Co.
HYDRABAD-SCINDE ..... Mr. Durmah Pestonjee.
KURRACHEE ..... " Jamsetjee Rustomjee.
KAMPTEE, SEUNDERA-BAD, AMBOOLFORE and NAGPORE ..... Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.
LAHORE ..... " Jamsetjee, Cooverjee & Co.
MADRAS ..... " Arbuthnot & Co.
MANILA ..... " Barretto & Co.
MUSSOORIE ..... " J. H. Clarke & Co. Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee. Messrs. Hormusjee Manockjee & Co.
POONA ..... Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee. Messrs. Tod, Findley & Co.
RANGOON ..... The Goculdjee Jamsetjee & Co.
SURAT ..... " "
SIMLA ..... Mr. T. H. Williams.
TANNA ..... " Dadabhoy Hormusjee.
UMBALLA ..... " J. Naggs.

LONDON & BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

TERMS:—Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for Cash. Supply Agents to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants, and Traders, who may be supplied direct from London if preferred.

No Wine should be CREDITED tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

The facilities afforded to consumers of procuring their supplies *direct from Europe* has induced us to quote English rates, and we beg to draw special attention to these quotations given below.

	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.	In Bond in London. Qts.
BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		
Chateau Lafite or Mouton ..... Gold capsule	32	17 50
" Rauzan ..... Black capsule	25	13½ 38
" Palmer ..... Blue capsule	22	12 32
" Larose ..... Yellow capsule	19	10½ 26
St. Julien ..... Green capsule	17	9½ 22
Cantenac ..... Red capsule	15	8½ 18
St. Estephe ..... White capsule	13	— 15
Beth Medoc ..... Violet capsule	11½	7 12
Haut Sauternes ..... Red capsule	21	12 32
Barsac	19	9½ 22
BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.		
Chambertin ..... Red	32	17 50
Nuits ..... Red	26	— 38
Volnay ..... Red	21	11½ 30
Beaune ..... Red	18	— —
Chablis (La Moutonne) ..... White	23	14 40
Chablis, light ..... White	17	9½ 32

CHAMPAGNES.

(CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S AND WACHTER & Co.'S BRANDS.)

	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.	In Bond in London. Qts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	— 135
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45	24½ 72
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½ 69
" " per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	— 38
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½ 58
Good Sparkling	31	17 44
Carte Blanche, " Sibadey's" Brand	24	— 32

GERMAN WINES.

	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.	In Bond in London. Qts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38	20½ 58
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½ 50
Moselle (still) Brauneberger	25	14½ 40
Hock " Johannisberger	42	22 7
" " Rudesheimer	27	15 41
" " Hochheimer	24	13½ 36
" " Laubenheimer	15	— —
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27	— 41

SHERRIES, &c.

	Qts.	Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	36	58
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34	54
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	26	39
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	22	34
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24	36
Brown seal, pale and dry	23	34
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20	28
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20	28
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17